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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1905.

Mental work of a congenial kind is a great stimulus to bodily vigor—to think good thoughts, work them out like nuggets of gold and then coin them into words, is a splendid joy.— Elbert Hubbard.

Royall's Meeting.

Rayoll's mass meeting was held las night, and all predictions of direful consequences falled of fulfillment, The roo of the Capitol was not lifted; Georg Washington and his associates did not quake in their boots, and the City Hall in which the judge of the Hustings Court is went to preside, was not shaken. Even the city electric light, which shed its lustre over speaker and audience, did not blink or swoon away. It is not necessary to say that the con-

gregation was in no sense revolutionary or disrespectful to the court. There was no unseemly demonstration whatsoever no sign of anarchy or turbulence. This is raid for the benefit only of our out-oftown readers, who had been led to believe that William L. Royall was going to as semble and harangue a mob in the Capitol Square, and incite it to violence. austen to assure Senator Barksdale, of Holifax, that the new Capitol was in no trampled, and that the slumbers of the squirrels were not disturbed. The crowd was orderly and good natured, although it was earnest and, in the main, we judged, in sympathy with the speaker. Mr. Royall's speech was straightforward pointed and fearless, according to the

man. He spoke with his characteristic vim. ability and intensity, and he called name: as he portrayed conditions, but the was not violent or incendiary, and it goes guage that might even be fairly construed as a reflection upon the court. In truth, the meeting was an assemblage of peac able, law-abiding citizens, and the single address of the evening was the earnest appeal of a man for changes and reforms which he believes to be necessary to pure politics and good government in this

country. A word in conclusion of the resolution adopted. The first calls upon the members of the Electoral Board to resign. but nobody, not even Mr. Royall himgelf, believes that it will be heeded by the members of the Board. In the first place, the assembled crowd was but a fragment of the body politic of Rich- among the various communities. In this mond, and in the second place, no man of courage runs under fire. For the members to resign under these circumstances would be to confess to all the charges which have been made against them. It is too much to expect therefore that they will do so

With regard to the second resolution, the city committee has already decided not to hold a new prignary, and so far as we can learn there is no considerable demand for it among the voters. As for the third resolution, we regard it as most unfortunate in the present crisis, as tending to impair party unity and esprit de corps at a time when the Virginia required to pay not only for the educa-Democracy has a fight on its hands, tion of its own children, but to contrib-The investigation showed that there were ute something additional toward the edu frauds at two of the precincts, but it cation of the children of another county. also showed that otherwise the votes This necessarily causes more or less were fairly polled and honestly returned, dissatisfaction. But the public school and that the fraudulent votes in no case

If a voter has good reason to believe that any candidate was a party to frauds in the primary he may reason with such candidate when he goes into the election booth to prepare his ballot. But trickery, and much as we despise fraudplent candidates for office, we cannot agree that Democrats who voted in the primary are released from their pledge to support the Democratic ticket in the general election, simply because, as alwork at two precincts in the primary This is not time in Virginia for such hair-splitting and for treating at lighting willingly assured party obligations.

Free Books and Public Schools. At the request of Mr. C. B. Slemp, shairman of the Republican State Execu live Committee, we reproduce the following extract from the last report of the Superintendent of Schools of La

Crosse, Wisconsin:

and cities would receive for the purchase it may be of interest if some additional books more money than they paid it may be of interest if some additional facts are given. In the places where individual purchase prevails the burden falls directly on each parent, but where books are free the reduced burden is transferred to the individual tax-payer. If a pupil were sequired to buy all of the books now required in each grade for the completion of our course, as at present arranged, the cost to him would be very much greater than is now the case. Renders are the only text books that are required in every grade from the first to the eighth, if we except copy-books, consequently there are more of them used than any other. Besides the regular readers required in each grade, there is a list of from two to six or eight in and some would receive less. In this way some communities would required to purchase books for their own school children and in addition to help other communities to purchase their books.

s a list of from two to six or supplementary books, which may be

year, 82 cents; second, \$1.88; third, fourth, \$4.74; fifth, \$4.75; sixth, \$6.20;

enth, \$6.51; eighth, \$4.55; sixth, \$6.20; seventh, \$6.51; eighth, \$4.85; making a total of \$33.40. In the high school the cost

will vary somewhat with the course taken, but not much. Taking the Latin

the past twelve years so as to includ

years for the high school, and taking the average cost per pupil for books for each year, I find that the sum per pupil for that period is \$6.45. The difference

for that period is \$6.45. The differenc between \$71.33 and \$6.45, or \$64.88, represents the saving to the community in the item of books on each pupil completing the course effected by the plan in use here over the former practice of individual purchase and ownership. The amount of this saving is so great that no one who has given little attention to the matter it will seem almost incredible. It is due in part to purchase in

ble. It is due in part to purchase in quantities at reduced rates for cash di-

quantities at reduced rates for cash directly from the publishers, but chiefly to the greatly increaked amount of service rendered by each book before it is laid aside. This may have been carried too far. Economy is almost everywhere regarded as a prime virtue and no opportunity to urge its importance upon the attention of school authorities is neglected; but it is possible that we may be open to the criticism of using too long books that should have been condemned on esthetic, if not on sanitary grounds.

ed on esthetic, if not on sanitary grounds

During the period named our stock of

has been increased, and changes have been

made whenever it was apparent that book better suited to our needs was

ment; but not every attractive book stands the test of service in the school room. Whenever a decided improvement

room. Whenever a decided improvement can be made by a change of books it should be done, even though it involves

an added expense; for both teachers and

pupils should be provided with the best

tools obtainable to increase the val-elency of their work. I believe our list will compare favorably with that of any city in the country."

there figures are misleading, for the

simple reason that as a rule there are

several children in the same family at-

tending the public schools and the books

are passed along from one child to an-

each and every child in the family

before it is finally discarded. We do

not undertake to deny, however, that the

aggregate cost of books in schools would

be less if they were purchased by the

government and loaned to the childre

under the Wisconsin rule, but our con

tem is to be adopted each and ever-

county and city and town should sup-

would be in line with the Democratic

Laying aside the question of social

ism, which we have so often discussed

unfatrness to some communities, as w

shall endeavor to show. Under our sys-

tem of taxation each and every county

and city pays a given sum each year

into the general school fund, and when

the tax has been collected the Stat

Board of Education apportions the fund

in, while others receive less. We would

cite the figures to show this, but to de

so would appear to draw invidious dis

tinctions and that we are not disposed

to do. But the fact is nevertheless as

we have stated it. Here is one county

for example, which pays into the gen

eral fund \$2,000, here is another which

pays \$4,000. But in the general appor-

tionment each receives \$3,000, one re

celving \$1,000 more than it paid in and

the other receiving \$1,000 less. It is plain

that under this system one county is

system is confessedly socialistic, and it

is a fundamental principle of social

ism that the strong shall help the weak

We shall not go into any discussion just

public school system is established and

the tax-payers of Virginia accept it as

necessary and pay their school taxes

willingly. But in the name of fairness

let us not increase this inequality; let u

not impose additional burdens upon the

strong, who are already helping to bea

the burden of their weaker brethren. It

we undertake on the part of the State

at large to supply books for the chil-

dren in all the counties and cities, it

must be at the expense of the tax-payers and there must be an increase

in taxation for that purpose, unless we

propriation for the maintenance of

chools. The general school fund would

have to be increased by an Increase in taxation and the money thus received

would be apportioned for the nurchase

apportioned for the pay of teachers and

of books, as the money now received i

now of that phase of the question,

principle of local self-government.

It may be remarked at the outs

tools obtainable to increas

nooks has not only been kent up.

the grades and

the class has the time and ability

It needs not be said that this would cause great dissatisfaction and the effect of it would be to injure the cause of publie education. Hence our argument, which seems to us to be unanswerable, that if the school children are to be supplied with books at the public expense, each and every community should purchase and supply books for its own schools. In this way, each and every community might be decided to purchase the books

If the class has the time and ability to do it. The cost to a pupil at list price of the required readers and only one supplementary reader in each year would be as follows: First year, \$2 cents; second year, \$1.56; third year, \$2.76; sixth year, \$2.80; seventh year, \$2.76; cighth year, \$2.50; seventh year, \$2.70; cighth year, \$3.05; making a total of \$17.02 for readers alone. Adding to these figures the sums required for other text-books makes the total cost to a pupil as follows: First year, \$2 cents; second, \$1.88; third, \$3.21; could imake its own regulations. at the public expense and lend them to the children or sell them at prime cost or to hire them from year to year for a certain fee. The entire subject is one for local option and regulation. and no change in the general law is nocessary.

The Horse Show Draws Nigh.

In the fall the fancy of the sportsman taken, but not much. Taking the Latin course as a fair sample, the cost to a pupil for text-books to go through the high school would be as follows: First year. \$11.32! second, \$10.02! third, \$7.47! fourth, \$8.12; making a total of \$37.84. This gives for grades and high school together a total cost to one pupil for the books necessary to mass through our schools of \$11.33. Except a small dictionary, this does not include any reference or library books. Going back for the past twelve years so as to include and the smart set lightly turns to the horse show. All men and all women who have red blood in their veins have a trace of sporting blood also, and from time immemorial the horse has been th best friend and chiefest ally of the sportsman. There is something "sporty in the very smell of the horse, and sporting circles would be very dull without him. In all ages the race track has been popular, and some nations have given more attention to the horse race than to the human race. The race track is still popular, but it has its limitations. Speed is a valuable asset in a horse, but It is not all. A well-bred horse, like a well-bred man, should present a good appearance, should acquit itself well in any undertaking and should have good manners. Indeed, in determining the general character of a good horse, the race is not always to the swift, so to The swiftest horse is the horse for the race track, but for an all-round pleasure horse, style, morals and mannors count for more than speed,

Hence the modern horse show, the arena in which all the virtues of the horse are exhibited and tested. True there is lacking in some of the trials the excitement of the race track; but there is no lack of interest, and some of the features are positively thrilling. The modern horse show is by far the most attractive entertainment ever given by a combination of fancy horses and fancy drivers, and the Richmond Horse Show is now ranked as one of the best in all the land. It has become an institution within itself, and it draws to the city the most desirable company of visitors both from a social and material point of view, of any similar entertainment ever devised in the community,

The horse show to be given this year, on October 10th-14th, inclusive, will sur pass all previous exhibitions given by the association. The prizes will aggre gate \$10,000, and this in itself is a sufticient inducement to exhibitors. In addition our show is now better than ever advertised, and the best horses, riders and drivers will come. One of the at tractive features this year will be the 'novice classes" for horses in harness, open only to horses that have not wo a ribbon in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimroe, Chicago, Long Branch or Brooklyn. This will probably bring in many horses of local reputation only;

But, after all, the chiefest attraction of our horse show is the social feature Friends and acquaintances from all parts 'of the country meet here every season for social recreation and enterainment, and this year all the boxes or the lower floor have long since been engaged. Many applicants have had to go lacking, the demand being greater than the supply. The outlook is altogether fine, and the season of delight draws nigh. Ho, for the horse show. One can almost smell the tan-bark.

Richmond's Fine Investments.

The exhibit made in Thursday's Times Dispatch by Mr. Charles L. Todd, chair man of the City Assessors, is most instructive, showing that the municipal assets have increased from \$7,140,274 in 1996 to \$11,905,852 in 1905, which means that Richmond as a municipality has largely profited by the growth, development and general progress of the city as a whole. It is especially notable and gratifying that the real estate owned by the city has proven to be a splendid in vestment. The parks and public grounds of every character have greatly enhanced in value, and will necessarily continue to enhance as the city grows. This shows what a wise policy it is for the municipality to invest in city real estate for public use. The parks are not only a scurce of enjoyment to the people, but every foot of ground now owned by the municipality is worth far more than it cost. The city should continue to make such investments. Richmond will soon expand her borders and desirable lands for parks, public squares and beauty spots should be taken up while such lands are comparatively cheap and reserved for future use. Richmond is not an experimental town. The municipality takes no risks, therefore, in buying Rich-

mond lands. All such desirable lands phould to acquired before the city grows up to them, and in future expansion especial care should be given to the opening of streets. Look at the extension of Monument Avenue. What short-sighted policy to have allowed it to be narrowed. But, broadened before more houses along its lines are builded. To fail to do so would be a public shame. Without this improvement what may be made one of the most beautiful boulevards in all the South will be unalterably and forever

Alcoholic Patent Medicines.

The patent medicine industry in this land of the free has received what looks "In connection with the item concern- the maintenance of the schools. The at first glance to be a considerable joit, not its at this end of the lichmond, Fredericks, ing the average cost per publi for books, same rule would obtain. Some counties. The strong arm of the law has reached authorities of the highmond, Fredericks.

out and smitten, From December 1st next all proprietary medicines composed chiefly of distilled spirits will be classified precisely as the ordinary straight articie. This means, in one word, that any druggist or other dealer offering their for sale will be required to pay the regular tax prescribed by law for liquor deulers.

In this new ediet the revenue bureau has reversed its policy of previous years. It has litherty been the custom of the department to rely implicitly upon each monufacturer's amdayi as to the ingredients of his particular medicine. Inls somewhat confiding attitude is now abandoned. For the future the Government experts will purchase these goods in the open market, analyze them, and draw their own conclusions. Having done this, they will prepare lists of those preparations which fall under the operation of the new law, and circulate them among those likely to be interested. This will enable the country merchant, with a medicine stock, for example, to know exactly where he stands. If he is rated in the eye of the law as an ordinary dealer in liquors, he will have the op-

portunity of knowing it. Those who would be glad to see the patent medicine industry comprehensively legislated against will not, it must be said, derive much satisfaction from this enactment. The revenue ruling leaves a large loophole through which it may be anticipated that the affected physic makers will lose no time in escaping It appears that no medicine is to be interfered with which, though consisting largely of distilled liquors, yet contains drugs or medicinal ingredients in suffielent quantities to change materially the character of the alcoholic liquor. hint appears to be reasonably plain. The affected manufacturers may simply add to their formulas harmless drugs in quan titles sufficient to change their medicine erstwhile alcoholic character, and blithely proceed as before. Whiskey has, in short, to be fairly straight to be subject to the tax. If you only take the precaution to drug it sufficiently you have a perfect right to go ahead and seil with out a license.

When is a Man Drunk? It has long been a question of dispute, When is a man drunk? and to this day the question lacks definite answer Some of our prohibition friends contend that a man becomes drunk after taking one drink, however small, the degree of drunkenness being determined by the number of drinks he takes, as, for example, one drink, drunk; two drinks drunker; three drinks, four drinks, five drinks, drunker, drunker, drunker, an cording to the capacity of the drinke to tote. But conservative men will no accept that extreme view. It is true that a novice may become more or loss drunk by taking a moderate drink of whiskey, but that is certainly not true of all drinkers. Some men can drink more than others, and there have been contests where one good toter has put a number of competitors to sleep, on by one, and has finally walked away from the counter stendy on his pegs and showing no signs of wabbling or "thickness" of speech. It is, as we have intimated, simply a question of capacity to tote, and so it is hard to reach definite concrusions.

But the question has recently been passed upon by a learned judge in the State of Connecticut, who declared from the bench that, legally speaking, a man is not drunk unless he is possessed of sort of mania. He further declared that a citizen has a constitutional right to stagger, so long as he staggers in the direction of home. That may be good law in Connecticut, but we doubt if it would pass muster in the court of Crutchfield, and so we are still unable to declare any standard test.

We will mention, however, the test to which a bright woman of our acquaintance is in the habit of subjecting her When he comes home at night from an entertainment in which good liquor constitutes a part of the menshe stands him up in the corner of the room and makes him say whether or the entertainment was a perfect success. If he says 'perfect success' perfectly successfully, he receives good-night kiss and all is well. But if he says "perfec' shucshosh," she sends him to bed in disgrace. This may or may not be a good test for all bibulous husbands, but we give it to discreet wives for what it is worth. We submit it also as a valuable hint to discree husbands. Do not attempt to say "perfect success" unless your tongue is entirely soher, and by all means be careful how you take liberty with the name of certain brand of pickles called "pin

Why This Discrimination? A round trip ticket by rail between Richmond and New York may be purchased for \$17; but no such ticket between New York and Richmond can be had. The straight fare from New York to Richmond is \$10, and the straight fare between Richmond and New York is the same, making the total cost from Ney York to Richmond and return \$20. The fare may be reduced if the passenger from New York knows the secret, He may purchase a round trip ficket between New York and Washington for sto, and he may purchase a round trip ticket between Washington mond, limited to five days, for \$6, making a cost of only \$16, or he may purchase a round trip ticket between New and Washington and pay the fortunately, it is not too late to remedy that defect, and the street must be ington and Richmond, and make the round trip \$17. But all passengers do not know this secret, and even if they did there must be two purchases, one in New York and one in Washington, and if the passenger chances to be ut a night train this will be annoying and troublesome. There should by all means be or sale in New York a round trip ticket to isichmond for the same price that is charged for such a ticket between Richmond and New York. The fault does not lie at this end of the route. The

burg and Potomac Railroad have time and again brought this subject to the attention of the Pennsylvania Railroad authorities, and have used their best endeavors to have the latter put the round trip tickets on sale in New York. But all their efforts have been in vain, and we now call upon the Chamber of Commerce to take a hand in the fight. This is clearly a discrimination against Richmond, and it should not be tolerated. We believe that with proper effort on th part of the Chamber of Commerce, the Pennsylvania Rajiroad authorities can be brought to terms. At any rate every effort in that direction should be exerted.

"Reconciliation."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "If thou bring thy gift to the altar and there remembereth that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift."—St. Matt., 1922-29.

v:23-24.

Our Lord here takes His Illustration from the temple ritual. The worshippe was to bring his lamb into the oute court, where he was to walt till the priest could receive and slay it in the place appointed. It was indeed a time of solemn suspense-the interval between the arrival of the worshipper and the acceptance and offering of his gift to Jehovah Surely nothing but the most pressing necessity would justify the worshipper in withdrawing before his oblation had been presented.

Yet such a necessity our Lord hints may be possible. What is it? Sudden illness or death in the family? No. Simply the remembrance by the worshippe that his brother was allenated from him Before any other act he must go instanti; and make peace with his brother; then ind then only, was he ready to complete his sacrifice.

It is the echo of Jehovah's mandate as given by His prophet, Hosea: "I desire mercy, not sacrifice." Ritual is good; worship is seemly; but forgiveness is be ter than them both.

Although our Lord's phraseology taken from Hebrew life and customs, His meaning is for all lands and all times, No act of worship, however devout, car possibly take the place of brotherly love If that is wanting all other service, how ever perfect, is vain-worse than vain God loves sacrifice, as in acts of worship but He loves mercy more. O friend what if you are falthful in the discharge of every churchly duty? You can have your altar in the sanctuary, the prayer-meeting, in the S closet; you may school, family punctually bring in every tithe, daily offer your lamb-what avails all this, ou are conscious that there is in all the world, one human being with whom you are not on good terms? So long as you are estranged from him and make no effort to recover his friendship, Goo will reject you and your sacrifice.

For your feelings toward others God takes as His standard of His dealings toward you. "If ye forgive not men their trespasses neither will your Father forgive you your trespasses." altar we beg for mercy; at the altar let us show mercy. Observe the terms of our Lord's state ment. It is not, "If thou hast aught

against thy brother," but, "If thy brother ath aught against thee." What though the alienation is altogether on his part? What if thou hast nothing whatever against him? Wait not for him to com to thee. Follow the Divine Law, go and seek until you Ind him. Take thyself the initiative; and endeavor to have hin reconciled to thee. Be not content with simply abstaining from anger. Be "thy self a positive peacemaker; do this first of all by "hastening with thy heart, as well as with thy feet."

So doing thou mayst gain thy brother In all events the very attempt will show mercy-then sacrifice. It is God's law "He hath told thee and man what is good. And what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to have mercy-and to walk humbly with thy God. This do-and thou shalt live.

The old Virginia custom of celebrating a Thanksgiving Day will be observed this fall with considerably more than nergy. Why not bumper crops in the barn? The enterprising correspondent who dis-

covered that M. Witte and George Washngton were the same number of shoes has been advanced \$2 per week, and of course he is happy.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota announces that he is "an anti-tus! Roosevelt Republican." If you can guess just exactly what that is there is a place for you up at the head of the class. According to Pennypacker, of Pennsyl-

vania, "reformers in politics are a disturbing element." Such disturbances are very much needed in Pennsylvania. "Honest graft" is the subject of an essay just printed by one Mr. Plunkett

of Tammany Hall. The essay deals with a startling new discovery.

President Roosevelt took no risk abusing that Paris correspondent, is always rafe to jump on the dwell's

in Mesopotamia, and the Macedonians

The Presidential bee is buzzing in outs a number of hats on both sides of political fence, but there is lots of time to reconsider before election.

St. Louis politics are now being conducted according to the Marquis of Queensburry rules, and the boy, are hav ing a lot of fun. _____ An Ohio girl is threatening to sue the

government for failure to deliver letters to her from her sweetheart in California, A case of poor male service evidently Manchurla is as calm and serene as

May morning, and both Oyama and Linevitch are enjoying the calm serenity, Peacemaker Rooseyelt is getting all

the glory while Peacemakers Witte and Komura are getting no little cussing. Mr. Cleveland has fully decided that he

s too old to ever again be President. Mighty wise mun is Mr. Cleveland.

OUERIES ANDANSWERS

Falling Hair.

Falling Hair.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-Please let me know through the
columns of The Times-Dispatch a remedy that will prevent falling hair.
READER. No medicine will produce the growth

of John Systematic maskage and friction is how considered to be the bes method.

Washington's Religion.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
To settle a dispute, please publish in the
Suchar's paper the religious faith of
General George Washington, if he was a number of any Church, etc.

READER.

Washington was a man of deep religious convictions, and a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

Route to Mexico City.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Please tell me which is the cheapest
way to get from here to Mexico City,
and oblige. A SUBSCALBER.
If we should answer this question, we

should get into trouble with our rallroad friends. We advise our correspondent to consult the agents in Richmond on all the railroads leading to the South.

Song Wanted. Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

Please answer in your query column where I can get the words and notes to the song "Flowers from My Angel Mother's Grave," and oblige.

A CONSTANT READER.

You can probably get it by writing to any music house in Richmond, This is not an advertising department of the

A Widow's Pension. I would thank you to answer the fol-

owing: Knowing yourself rightfully entitled to receive a pension, as the widow of a Confederate soldier, what are the steps o take whereby you will receive

Apply to the Auditor of Public Accounts Richmond, Va.

SUBSCRIBER.

Rockefeller's Address. September 11, 1906. Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

Sir.-Please publish in your query col-um the private address of John D. Rockefeller, and of Miss Helen Gould, and greatly oblice. READER. Mr. Rockefeller's address is No. 4 West

l'ifty-fourth street, New York. Miss Gould's address is 579 Fifth ave

Surplus Hair.

Surplus Hair.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-Will you kindly give a remedy
through your Query Column that will
destroy superfluous hair on a person that
is disfiguring?
The writer wants to correspond with
some girls through some advertising matrimonal paper; where can he get the paper? You will oblige A READER.
There are experts who remove supertions sait with an electric needle. Your

thous hair with an electric needle. Your doctor can explain.

The Times-Dispatch does not conduct a matrimonial bureau.

The School Law.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch; Sir.—There are forty-three pupils at tending a certain school. The head of families, with thirty-five children, pe certain school. The heads with thirty-five children, pe the District School Board to titioned the bistret save perfect satis-pont a teacher who gave perfect satis-faction and who holds a first grade cer-tificate, obtained this year in August. Said board ignored the wish of the

people,
Kindly give ruling on the above.
P. O.

There is no rule. The selection tenchers is necessarily left to the discretion of the local school boards,

Manchuria and United States.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: What is about the relative area (square Wint is about the roughly with the miles) of Manchuria as compared to United States? and much oblige your subscriber, etc. LUTHER B. VAUGHAN. We mean the forty-five States and Torritories of United States only.

L. B. V.

The area of Manchuria is about 400,000 square miles. The area of the United States proper, excluding Alaska and other recent acquisitions, is 3,025,600 square

Democratic Platform.

Edifor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,-Please print in your issue Sunday, September 17th, the partry of Sunday, September III, the party of Virginia for 1905, or for the coming campaign. I have seen and read the Republican platform and want to see that of the Democratic party.

A VOTER. The Democratic party held no conven-

tion this year, and hence no platform has been promulgated. But its plat form is well known. It is, "White man's government, honesty, economically and efficiently administered."

The Fulcrum Problem.

Editor of 'The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-in your issue of Sunday, 27th of
August, you have a query as to an iran
uniform lever weighing 10 pounds and 10
inches long, having 5-pounds' weight at
one end. The question is, where must
the fulcrum be placed to balance the two
arms?

the fulcrum be placed to because the two arms?

The 10 pounds weight of the lever will act at the middle of lever 5 feet from each end, and letting x be distance from entire to the fulcrum, we have 10:5:115-x:x. as the weights are invertely proprehend to their distances from the fulcrum, and the products of weights by their distances from the fulcrum are equal.

We get 15x=25-5x 15x=25-12x 12x=25-12x 12x=25.

15x = 5 x=1 2-8 5-x=5-1 2-3=2 1-2 and 10x1 2-3=5x2 1-3=16 2-8, or 10:5:13:3:3:12-3. Very respectfully, CONSTANT READER.

Coming and Going.

Coming and Going.'

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

Sir.-Plosse answer in your Query Coluran, which of the two examples given
below would be correct to write a person in another city:

I am going to your city, and will go
around to see you; or I am coming to
your city, and will come around to see
you.

After starting, would I not be coming
and going, viewed from my friend's standpoint and my own?

In the case cited, either expression
would be correct, but it is customary to
speak from the standpoint of the person
to whom you are writing. Suppose, for

to whom you are writing. Suppose, for example, you should receive an invitation from your friend in the city to pay him

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Showers Sunday and Monday; fresh southeast winds.
North Carolina and South Carolina—Showers Sunday, except fair in extreme western portions; Monday rain; fresh east to northeast winds.
Georgia—Showers on the coast, fair in the interior Sunday and Monday; fresh northeast to north winds.

ortheast to north winds. Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louistana and Eastern Texas-Fair Sun-day and Monday light south winds, Tennessee-Fair Sunday and Monday,

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was cloudy, with rising jumperature. Range of the ther-Average.....73 1-2,

Highest temperature yesterday 81

Thermometer This Day Last Year

Conditions in Important Cities.

Atlanta, Ga. 91 Charlotte Fx. 65 Guiveston Tex. 56 Guiveston Tex. 56 Heckers III 66 Key West, Fla. 91 Mobile 89 New Orients 89 Norfolk Va. 62 Raleigh 62 Tampe, Fla. 91 Wilmington 67

Miniature Almanac.

 Sun rises
 5:61
 HIGH TIDE

 Bun sets
 6:15
 Morning
 6:50

 Moon rises
 8:31
 Evening
 7:04

a visit. In accepting you would naturally say. "I will come at such and such a time."

Tariff On a Horse.

Richmonl, Va.
Editor of The Times Dispatch:
Please answer in your Sunday Issue the
freight and tariff on horse from Hamburg, Germany, to Norfolk, Va., and The rate of freight on horses from

Hamburg to Newport News is \$50 for each horse plus \$25 for the hostler accompanying the horses. This includes meals for the hostler, but does not faclude feed for the horses, which would be charged extra. Under paragraph 473 stallions and mares

may be imported free of duty for breeding purposes, but same must be pure bred, of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record and cerlificate of record and pedigree must be presented to the proper customs officer. Paragraph 220 provides that on horses or mules valued at \$150 or less the ducy shall be 430 per head, and when valued at more than \$20 each the duty shall be 25 per cent, ad valorem.

RHYMESFORTODAY

Farewell, Fiances! Good-bye, Tom and Dick and Harry, Jimmy, Ted and Theodore, Jimmy, Ted and Theodore, And the rest I've vowed to marry: You will see my face no more— Mommer writes I must not tarry Longer at the glad seashore.

It is with a sort of horror
That I bid you each farewell;
That I leave the spot to-morrow
Where I've been so great a belle;
Fearing through my parting sorrow,
You'll prove men who kiss and tell,

We have loved in summer fully,
In the good old summer way;
Oh, your wooding has been jolly—
One engagement every day
Pleased me. You have made your Dolly
Twenty times a figuree. Now that autumn's here, I'm ready
To return the rings 1 wore;
Come, take back your sparklers, Eddy,
Harry, Dick and Theodore,
Jimmy, Pete and Tom and Freddy,
Jimmy, Sam and saveral more.

Georgie, Sam and several more Farewell! From your hearts endeavor

Farewell: From your nearts of the Not to let me fade away;
Our true troths I freely sever,
But I sorter hope you may
Let your hearts recall forever
That we were engaged one day!
H. S.

The End of It All. The following lines were suggested by a utile poem, entitled "The Eternal Why," which recently appeared in The Times-Dispatch:

Ah, the and of it all-Of the life that we live; Of the blows that we get And the blows that we give.

Of the joys and the griefs Blind humanity dreams Of the end of it all. " Page

The lover who yearns
For affection denied;
The prince in the hall
And the pauper outside. The parent whose darling

Lies under the pail. Each mournfully dreams Of the end of it all.

Since God in His love
For His children denies
This glimpse of the end
To humanities eyes.

Let each brayely answer Life's manifest call; And rely on the Lord For the end of it all

UNCLE BEN. Soldier's Home, Va., September 9, 1905

Would Adopt An American.

Would Adopt in American.

Princess Anne Karenga Esterhazy, a connection by marriage of the Carrols, of Virginia, orfers to adopt a bright young American or Englishman and be a real mother in him for \$750,000, the interest on which is to be hers for life and the bright of the facility. The princess offers to de this in order to keen the wolf from her form with the wolf from her form with the wolf from her form man will have the right to call himself Prince Esterhazy.

My Fall Millinery Opening will take place Thursday and Friday, See tember 21st and 22d. No cards.

Mrs. Celia Kass, 807 East Broad (upstairs, 'Phone 1867.